UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/757,132	01/14/2004	Jonah A. Inikori	1776-0017	3830

76360 7590 01/10/2008

MAGINOT, MOORE & BECK LLP
111 MONUMENT CIRCLE
SUITE 3250
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204

EXAMINER	
WORKU, NEGUSSIE	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/10/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/757,132	INIKORI, JONAH A.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Negussie Worku	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 April 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-17* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-17* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *19 April 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *See Attacment*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is a replay to the application filed on January 14, 2004, in which, claims 1-17 are pending. Claims 1 and 10, are independent, and claims 2-9 and 11-17 are dependent.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 01/14/04, has been reviewed. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner is considering the information disclosure statement.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1, 5-7, 9-15 and 17, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Santosuosso (USPAP 2003/0093400 A1).

With respect to claim 1, .Santosuosso teaches a system (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database) for communicating variable data between a data management system and a document production system (client 140 of fig 1, i.e. a data management system, and server120 of fig 1, i.e. document production system, communicating each other in connection with web server 110 via network 150, col.2, lines 0024-0025), comprising:

a data management system (server 120 of fig 1) having a data manager for obtaining variable data from a database (sever system 120 may include a database server 170 for managing one or more data base 180 connected to server system 120, col.3, lines 0027, and also a database server 170 includes a browser request handler and data base update program 172 for accessing and updating variable data regarding customer relationships col.3, line 0027-0028).

a document production system (client 140 of fig 1) for composing documents containing the variable data obtained from the database (client system 140 of fig 1, may be a personal computer includes a browser program 130, and a data base registration program 132, which is a user interface to allow user to attach, navigate and updating and composing a data base via a browser, col.3, lines 0033-0034); and

a message bridge (web server 110 of fig 1) for coupling the data management system (server 120 of fig 1) to the document production system (client system 140 of fig 1) so that the document production system and data management system communicate data messages for the proofing and generation of documents populated

with the variable data (server 120 and client 140 are connected each other and communicate via web server 110 through network 150 fig 1, so that a generation and an updating a document stored in a database 180 of fig 1, can be changed and or updated, col.2, lines 0025-0026).

With respect to claim 5, .Santosuosso teaches a system (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), the document production system (client 140 of fig 1, i.e. a computer) messages including, soft documents composed by the document production system that contains variable data obtained from the data management system (client 140 of fig 1, a means for creating or producing a document. i.e. a client computer connected to the database 180 through server 120, for updating or modifying the document produced by document producing system 140. i.e. a variable, changeable or updated document data, and update database columns, page change information to database see 555 of fig 5, 360 of fig 3, and col.2, lines 0024).

With respect to claim 6, .Santosuosso teaches a system (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), the document production system messages including: document production system status messages (a status change request is received from the browser monitor program 134 via display unit 152 of fig, col.4, lines 0040-0041).

With respect to claim 7, .Santosuosso teaches a system (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database) the document production system messages including: queries for variable data from the data management system (production system 140 of fig, includes a browser 134 of fig 1, send notification, change information to database 180 of fig 1, as shown in fig 3, col.4, lines 0036).

With respect to claim 9, .Santosuosso teaches a system (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), further comprising: an application client interface (client computer 140, interface server 120 via web-server through network 150 as shown in fig 1) for receiving soft documents and generating proofing instructions (since client computer 140, server 120 interfaces each other via web-server 110 through network 150 as shown in fig .1, exchanging data including generating, updated or creating documents is performed within a browser monitor 134, including query and user request of update database see flow chart of fig 3 and 5, see col.4, line 0036, col.5, lines 0043).

With respect to claim 10, Santosuosso teaches a method (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), for communicating between a document production system (140 of fig 1) and a data management system (120 of fig 1) comprising: obtaining variable data from a database (database 180 of fig 1) in a data management system (server 120 of fig 1, is a data management system); and coupling the data management system to a document production system through a message bridge so

that the document production system and data management system communicate (server 120 and client 140, are connected through web server 110 [i.e. a message bridge] a means for communicating between system via network 150 of fig 1, col.2, lines 0025-0026).

With respect to claim 11, .Santosuosso teaches the method (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), obtaining of the variable data further comprising: collecting and converting variable data into data messages for transmission to the document production system (server system 120 of fig 1, collects data via web server through network 150 from data production system 140 of fig 1, and retransmitted back to 140 when a data request from database server 120 is received from a user for updating or modifying purpose).

With respect to claim 12, .Santosuosso teaches the method (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), further comprising: receiving document production messages containing data from the document production system, (message, such as status, query [540 of fig 5] and notification change of information is exchanged, between database server 120 and client computer 140 of fig 1, query 540, status updating 55 of fig 5, 340 of fig 3).

With respect to claim 13, .Santosuosso teaches a method (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), the document production system (client 140 of fig

1) message reception (120 of fig 1, i.e. server system 120) including: receiving soft documents containing variable data that were composed by the document production system (image reception 120 of fig 1, server 120 of fig 1, receives and stores updated data that were composed by client computer 140 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 14, .Santosuosso teaches the method (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), the document production system (140 of fig 1) message reception including: receiving document production system status messages (since client system 140, may be a computer having display 152 for receiving a system status messages on a display 152 of fig 1).

With respect to claim 15, .Santosuosso teaches the method (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), the document production system message reception (140 of fig 1) including: receiving queries for variable data from the data management system (data base update program 176 of fig 1, receiving a change request from a browser query differences 540 of fig 1, see col.4, line 0037).

With respect to claim 17, .Santosuosso teaches a method (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), further comprising: receiving soft documents from a document production system (client 140 of fig 1) and generating proofing instructions for the document production system (receiving a change request from client 140 through

browser and executing a data base update program in response to the change request, col.1, lines 0010).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 2-4, 8 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Santosuosso (USPAP 20030093400), in view of Yamada (USPAP 2006/0058982).

With respect to claim 2, .Santosuosso teaches a system (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), the message bridge (a web server 110 of fig 1, that is a transmission link between the client 140 and server 120, as seen in fig 1, col.2, lined 0025).

Although Santosusso (400) shows an application program with in web-server 110 of fig 1, which serves as communication means between production system device 140 and management device 120 of fig 1).

However, Santosusso, (400) fails explicitly to teach a transport adapter for collecting and converting variable data elements into data messages for transmission to the document composition engine.

Yamada (982) in the same area of data management system (as shown in fig 1) teaches a transport adapter for collecting and converting variable data elements into data messages for transmission to the document composition engine (since, a "transportation adapter" is a means for transferring data between dissimilar systems often facilitated by use of customized software application known as "adapters" some adapters pull data or extract from the source system in the data format and then sometimes convert it again into another data format (e.g., XML) for transmission to other system), therefore, adapter 14 as shown in fig 1, has a similar function as stated, lines 0030-0031).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the data communication device of Santosuosso (400), by including, a transport adapter for collecting and converting variable data elements into data messages for transmission to the document composition engine.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Santosuosso's, by the teaching of Yamada (982), to provide a data management system that save time and eliminate the need for changing the setting manually when a new device having additional communication condition is added, as suggested by Yamada, see col.1, lines 0005.

With respect to claim 3, .Santosuosso teaches a system (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database).

Although Santosusso (400) shows an application program with in web-server 110 of fig 1, which serves as communication means between device 140 and 120 of fig 1). However, Santosusso, fails explicitly to teach a plurality of transport adapter components, some of the transport adapter components collecting variable data and other transport adapter components converting the collected variable data into data messages for transmission to the document production system.

Yamada (982) in the same area of data management system (as shown in fig 1) teaches a plurality of transport adapter components, (plurality of adapter 14, 14' of fig 1) some of the transport adapter components collecting variable data and other transport adapter components converting the collected variable data into data messages for transmission to the document production system, (adapter1 4 of fig 1, having a function of collecting variable data and other transport adapter components converting the collected variable data into data messages for transmission to the document production system, as shown in fig 1 and discussed, see lines 0028-0031).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the data communication device of Santosuosso (400), by including, collecting variable data and other transport adapter components converting the collected variable data into data messages for transmission to the document production system.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Santosuosso's, by the teaching of Yamada (982), to provide a data management system that save time and eliminate the need for changing the setting manually when a new device having additional communication condition is added, as suggested by Yamada, see col.1, lines 0005.

With respect to claim 4, .Santosuosso teaches a system (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database).

Although Santosusso (400) shows an application program with in web-server 110 of fig 1, which serves as communication means between device 140 and 120 of fig 1). However, Santosusso, fails explicitly to teach at least one transport adapter component for receiving document production system messages containing data from the document production system.

Yamada (982) in the same area of data management system (as shown in fig 1) teaches at least one transport adapter component for receiving document production system messages containing data from the document production system.

(adapter1 4 of fig 1, having a function of collecting and converting variable data elements into data messages for transmission to the document composition engine (i.e. a data transfer between dissimilar systems is often facilitated by use of customized software application as shown in fig 1 and discussed, see lines 0028-0031).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the data communication device of

Santosuosso (400), by including, at least one transport adapter component for receiving document production system messages containing data from the document production system.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Santosuosso's, by the teaching of Yamada (982), to provide a data management system that save time and eliminate the need for changing the setting manually when a new device having additional communication condition is added, as suggested by Yamada, see col.1, lines 0005.

With respect to claim 8, .Santosuosso teaches a system (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database), the message bridge (web-server 110 of fig 1), having transport adapter components for communicating with the document production system (web-server 110 of fig 1, contain memory 114 is a random access large enough to store necessary application, such as HTTM, HTML, col.2, lines 0025, which serves as communication means between device 140 and 120 of fig 1). However, Santosusso, fails explicitly to teach a transport adapter.

Yamada (982) in the same area of data management system (as shown in fig 1) teaches having transport adapter components for communicating with the document production system (adapter 14 of fig 1, having a function of collecting and converting variable data elements into data messages for transmission to the document composition engine (i.e. a data transfer between dissimilar systems is often facilitated by use of customized software application known as "adapters" some adapters pull data

or extract from the source system in the data format and then sometimes convert it again into another data format for transmission to other system. as shown in fig 1 and discussed, see lines 0030-0031).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the data communication device of Santosuosso (400), by including, a transport adapter.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Santosuosso's, by the teaching of Yamada (982), to provide a data management system that save time and eliminate the need for changing the setting manually when a new device having additional communication condition is added, as suggested by Yamada, see col.1, lines 0005.

With respect to claim 16, .Santosuosso teaches the method (client/server system 100 of fig 1, for updating database) further comprising: communicating the data messages with transport adapter components in a Web server (web server 110 of fig 1, a means of communication between management system 120 and client 140 of fig 1, having a transporting adapter components, such as HTTP server protocols, as shown in 115 of fig 1, see col.2, lines 0025).

However, Santosusso, fails explicitly to teach a transport adapter in web server.

Yamada (982) in the same area of data management system (as shown in fig 1) teaches a transport adapter in web server (adapter 14 of fig 1, in a web server of fig 1, , as shown in fig 1 and discussed, see lines 0030-0031).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the data communication device of Santosuosso (400), by including, a transport adapter in a web server,

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Santosuosso's, by the teaching of Yamada (982), to provide a data management system that save time and eliminate the need for changing the setting manually when a new device having additional communication condition is added, as suggested by Yamada, see col.1, lines 0005.

Conclusion

7. The prior art indicted below and made of the record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. (USPN 7,099, 350, and USP 7,177, 868).

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Negussie Worku whose telephone number is 571-272-7472. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on 571-272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Negussie Worku
Examiner
Art Unit 2625

December 08, 2007